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SCURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CLOSED FACTORIES IN SHANGHAI MULTIPLY UNEMPLOYMENT;  
GOVERNMENT ABOLISHES LABOR-CONTRACTOR SYSTEM

150,000 UNEMPLOYED IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai Lao-tung Pao, 15 Apr 50

There are more than 150,000 unemployed workers in Shanghai today, affecting some 500,000 people. Unemployment is attributed to the irresponsible KMT rule immediately before the liberation, the blockade of the port by the nationalists since the liberation, and the enemy bombings of the city since 6 February which destroyed the electric power supply of the city, impeded production, and closed down many factories.

The greatest number of unemployed are those who worked in tobacco factories, wharves, garment factories, spinning and woolen mills, printing plants, paper mills, and rubber factories. Of the more than 70 tobacco factories, only two are now in operation. One third of the wharf workers and 10,000 spinning-mill workers are unemployed. Some 11,000 of a total of 19,000 workers in garment factories are also unemployed.

To meet this serious emergency, the Shanghai General Labor Union has called on all employed Shanghai workers to donate, by the end of April, one day's wage to help the unemployed and their families. An appeal was also made to the All-China Federation of Labor to request all workers in China to help their unfortunate brother workers in Shanghai.

COAL INDUSTRY TO CHANGE SYSTEM -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 29 Mar 50

Peiping, 29 March -- The Ministry of Fuel Industry has agreed to the decision made at the meeting of coal industry representatives concerning the abolition of the Labor Contractor System, and notified all mines in China on 21 March 1950 of the following directive:

The decision to abolish the Labor-Contractor System which was made at the meeting of representatives of the coal-mining industry, was fully agreed upon and accepted by this ministry. Consequently, this notice is to emphasize that

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the Labor-Contractor System must hereby be abolished. The former bosses of that system may not assume any position in the administration of coal mines. Also, if any laborer deems that an injustice was committed by a former operator of this system, he may apply for a suit through the proper authority.

Whether or not a former boss under that system may remain as a worker in his present position in the coal mine shall be determined by the workers. Their decision shall be based upon his past performance and degree of dispensability. If he is a person with much influence over a large number of workers, he should be reported to a higher administrative authority. The Labor-Contractor System is being abolished to democratize ownership and management, to step up the recovery and development of the coal-mining industry, and to fulfill 1950 production quotas. All coal-mining control bureaus and their subordinate organizations must take immediate action, with respect to this announcement, and submit reports of all action and progress to this ministry.

CCP ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO WOMEN WORKERS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 11 Mar 50

The Central and South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee issued the following directive to the women workers in Central and South China regarding their aims for 1950:

1. Restore and develop production: Pursue the austerity program, prepare for land reform, join labor unions, increase production, eliminate waste of raw materials, help lower manufacturing costs, and learn new and better working techniques.

In public-owned factories, it should be instilled in the minds of women workers that they /the workers/ are the masters, and that they should study factory administration methods; they should help make factory management more business-like and democratic, cooperate with men workers, develop a sense of self-responsibility, protect public property, and avoid destruction and waste.

In private enterprises the women should be exhorted to work towards mutual benefits for labor and management, strive to establish collective contracts, urge capitalists to invest their money, increase production, help organize more women to participate in handicraft industries, and appeal to women students, teachers, and intellectuals to take part in production activities and to be thrifty.

2. Help front-line troops.

3. Establish women's organizations: Form women workers' representative committees in factories; organize women's groups in other enterprises; and after that has been completed, hold an All-Women Workers' Delegates Conference.

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